

III. REMARKS

Claims 1-6 and 8-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson in view of Akiba and Levi.

As extensively discussed in the last response, Johnson does not disclose using low reluctance material. Akiba discloses using an electricity conducting structure, current loop, around electronic circuits, and also mentions using ferromagnetic material together with the current loop (col. 6, lines 37-54, and col. 4, lines 28-36). However, Akiba suggests using shielding around a radiating component in order to reduce radiation to the environment.

Starting from the antenna disclosed by Johnson, the person skilled in the art might recognize a problem of excessive radiation to other circuits. A solution that Akiba would offer to this problem is surrounding the antenna with a conducting current loop, which might also include ferromagnetic material. The references do not give any suggestions to reduce the radiation effect of the antenna to the other electronic circuits by using low reluctance material near the electronic circuit. Therefore, combining Johnson and Akiba would not arrive at the present invention as claimed, because the only plausible result of such combining would be an antenna enclosed within a low reluctance shield. Specifically it is noted that any combination of the cited references would fail to disclose the specific arrangement of first, second and third areas of the printed circuit board and their mutual relations concerning overlapping all as recited in the present independent claims.

Since Levi is completely silent concerning shielding or the reluctance of the materials used, it naturally cannot bring

anything new to the above combination. It is understood that the Examiner has only cited Levi to show anticipation for an air gap between two layers. However, the applicants are not trying to patent an air gap. The applicants are claiming a structure in which the radiator element, the air gap, the ground plane and the low reluctance shield together form a combined structure with strict limited features listed in detail in the claims. In order to construct a obviousness argument, it is not enough that some separate features of the invention as claimed appear in separate references, if one is not able to clearly show a motivation for a person skilled in the art to combine their teachings, see Ex parte Granneman, 68 USPQ 2d 1219, 1221; Ex parte Metcalf, 67 USPQ 2d 1633, 1635. In the absence of such motivation that would have to be proven and not just postulated, the applicants submit that the person skilled in the art would not have considered combining Levi with the other cited references. And even if he had, he would not have arrived at the invention as claimed, as shown above.

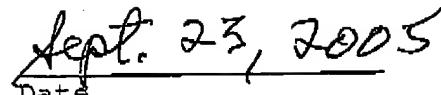
For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted by facsimile to (571) 273-8300 the date indicated below, addressed to the Mail Stop AF, Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

Date: 9/23/05

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